



## WELL REAMER

## Field of Invention

The invention relates to drilling technique, in particular, to devices for borehole reaming within specified interval.

## Description of Related Art

There is known a well reamer, comprising a housing with inclined <sup>slots</sup> ~~slots~~ and a piston, placed in it <sup>which is</sup> ~~and~~ spring-loaded through a rod, legs with journals fixed in inclined slots of the housing, on which journals <sup>cantilevered</sup> ~~rolling~~ cutters are <sup>provided</sup> ~~set as a cantilever~~ (Inventor's certificate of the USSR No 582373, class E21B 7/28, 19771).

A shortcoming of the known device is lack of <sup>the</sup> ~~its~~ reliable centering in a well, since <sup>its</sup> ~~its~~ design does not allow to locate on its <sup>no</sup> ~~housing~~ more than two operating elements, without <sup>may be provided in the housing</sup> ~~without~~ detriment to its strength. This results in <sup>during</sup> ~~their~~ vibration and whipping <sup>in the process of well reaming</sup> ~~in the process of well reaming~~. In so doing the surface of the reamed well section becomes irregular, which does not allow to provide <sup>for</sup> ~~provide~~ qualitative installation of profile liner in isolation of trouble zones during wells drilling. Rate of borehole reaming is also low.

<sup>Additionally,</sup> ~~Besides,~~ in the known reamer the rolling cutters are fixed on <sup>cantilevered</sup> ~~legs as a cantilever~~ without <sup>sewing</sup> ~~fixing~~ the free ends of journals, which lowers the strength of operating elements and leads to their <sup>breakage</sup> ~~break~~ at increase of <sup>heavy</sup> ~~mechanical~~ loads.

~~Most close to suggested one by most coinciding features~~ <sup>There</sup> ~~is a reamer, comprising a~~ <sup>another known, which comprises</sup> ~~housing with inclined slots and a central straight-through channel, in which a rod is placed and spring-loaded towards the lower end of the housing, legs with journals fixed in inclined slots of the body, on which journals rolling cutters are set, and supports, in which~~ <sup>provided and supported</sup> ~~free ends of legs' journals are fastened, interacting with the rod through pushers~~ <sup>and interact</sup> (Patent of the Russian Federation No 2172385 class E21B 7/28, 2001).

Shortcomings of this device <sup>include</sup> ~~are~~ low serviceability and reliability due to presence in its design of a ring piston, rigidly connected with the rod, and <sup>which cannot withstand</sup> ~~pushers of supports~~ in the form of two-member links, <sup>notwithstanding</sup> ~~heavy~~ power loads. <sup>Additionally,</sup> ~~Besides,~~ the design of the known reamer does not allow to exercise control over setting of <sup>the</sup> ~~its~~ operating elements into working position.

### Summary of the Invention

An object of the invention is to increase <sup>achieved</sup> of serviceability and reliability of <sup>a</sup> the reamer.

The object is <sup>achieved</sup> attained by a well reamer, comprising a housing with inclined slots and a central straight-through channel, in which a rod is placed and spring-loaded towards lower end of the housing, <sup>having</sup> legs with journals <sup>are provided</sup> fixed in inclined slots of the housing, <sup>and</sup> on which journals rolling cutters <sup>are provided and supported by the journals</sup> are set, and supports, in which free ends of legs' journals are secured, interacting with the rod through pushers. According to the invention, the pushers of supports are made in the form of cylindrical pistons, placed in inclined bores of the housing and tightened relative to its straight-through channel and annulus environment, of which some ends are connected <sup>to the</sup> with supports, and others <sup>the ends are connected to the</sup> and fixed on the rod with the possibility of radial movements with respect to its walls, <sup>the of the housing</sup> where the central straight-through channel of the housing communicates with annulus environment through <sup>the</sup> first and <sup>the</sup> second holes made in walls of the housing and the rod, <sup>Those holes are</sup> being covered while extending the legs <sup>and the</sup> with cutters <sup>to an operating</sup> into working position.

### Brief description of the drawings

Fig. 1 <sup>is a longitudinal section of a reamer in accordance with the present invention</sup> shows the reamer in transport position, longitudinal section, Fig. 2 <sup>is a</sup> same, in reaming of hole; Fig. 3 <sup>shows the</sup> section A-A in Fig. 1, <sup>reamer of Fig. 1</sup> sectional view taken on III-III in Fig. 1, <sup>in the working position</sup>

### Detailed description of the preferred embodiment

A well reamer (Fig. 1) comprises a housing 1 with a central straight-through channel 2, in which rod 3 is placed and spring-loaded by a spring 4 towards the lower end of the housing 1, the spring 4 is positioned in a chamber 5, <sup>which is formed</sup> created by an inner wall of the housing 1 and an outer wall of the rod 3. The chamber 5 communicates through first holes 6, <sup>the</sup> made in the wall of the housing 1, with environment and through second holes 7 in the wall of the rod 3 – with the central straight-through channel 2 of the housing 1. The chamber 5 is isolated from the straight-through channel 2 by seals 8, and the second holes 7 of the rod 3 <sup>may be covered</sup> are made with the possibility of their covering by a thrust bushing 9 after the rod 3 has come to the upper most position.

The housing 1 has outer inclined first slots 10 (Fig. 1, 3) of "dovetail" type, in which legs 11 with journals 12 <sup>are provided</sup> are fastened, <sup>the</sup> on which journals cutters 13 with hard-alloy teeth 14 are set <sup>provided for</sup> with the possibility of rotation. The legs 11, acting as calibrators are provided with the similar teeth. Free ends 15 of the journals 12 <sup>are supported by</sup> are fixed in supports 16, installed <sup>which are also</sup> also in the

inclined first slots 10 of the housing 1 and <sup>3 are</sup> rigidly connected <sup>to</sup> with cylindrical pistons 17, arranged in inclined bores 18 of the housing 1. The pistons <sup>have</sup> free ends 19 <sup>and</sup> by sliders 20 <sup>which may</sup> be secured in third holes 21 of the rod 3 with the possibility of radial movements. The bores 18, through a longitudinal second slot 22 of the housing 1, communicate with the straight-through channel 2 of the housing 1 and are isolated from the environment by seals 23.

On ends of the housing 1 some threads are <sup>provided</sup> made: a thread 24 <sup>for</sup> for connection with drill string 25 (Fig. 2) through a reducer 26, and a thread 27 <sup>for</sup> for attaching of a drilling bit having bean washout ports (not shown).

The well reamer operates in the following way.

A drilling bit (not shown) is screwed in the thread 27 of the housing 1, and the reducer 26 is screwed on the thread 24, the reamer is connected to the drill string 25 and <sup>inserted</sup> run into a well 28 (Fig. 2).

At the prescribed well depth, one starts rotation of the drill string 25 <sup>and</sup> with simultaneous supply into it <sup>a</sup> of washing fluid, which flows into the central straight-through channel 2 of the housing 1 and further – into washout ports of the bit, in which differential pressure is created. As the differential pressure above the bit increases, pistons 17 connected with the rod 3 by the sliders 20 overcomes the power of spring 3 and moves the supports 16, <sup>with</sup> the cutters 13 ~~fastened in them using the journals 12~~, and the legs 11 along the inclined first slots 10 into <sup>the operating</sup> working position, up to the stop at an end face 29 of the reducer 26. At that the fluid from the chamber 5 is displaced into annulus environment of the well 28 through the first holes 6 of the housing 1, while the second holes 7 in the rod 3 are covered by the thrust bushing 9, <sup>which</sup> that results in <sup>increase</sup> creating an abrupt pressure jump in the reamer ~~towards its increase~~ and serves as a signal <sup>that</sup> of operating elements (the legs 11 and the cutters 13) of the reamer <sup>have</sup> having been extended into <sup>the operating</sup> working position. Further, by <sup>moving</sup> the reamer <sup>feeding</sup> downward, the well is reamed within a specified interval.

Upon completion of the borehole reaming, the fluid injection into the drill string 25 is ceased. In so doing the spring 4, being extended, returns the rod 3 and <sup>the pistons 17</sup> connected therewith <sup>to</sup> pistons 17 as well as the supports 16 and the legs 11 with the cutters 13 <sup>to</sup> into a transport position.

<sup>moving</sup> In extension of the operating elements <sup>between the</sup> into a working position and <sup>then</sup> returning to the transport position, the sliders 20, <sup>which are</sup> rigidly connected <sup>to</sup> with the pistons 17, <sup>moving through the</sup> while moving through second slots 22 in the housing 1, make radial movement in the third holes 21 of the rod 3 – <sup>into and out of the third openings</sup> moving out of them and moving in <sup>(openings)</sup>.

Such a design of the reamer at the expense of more improved mechanism <sup>4 provides an</sup> ~~for~~  
~~extending the~~ operating elements ~~extension~~ <sup>the operating</sup> into working position and ~~provision for~~ control over ~~the~~  
<sup>which</sup> extension increases its serviceability and reliability. <sup>of the reamer.</sup>